



INFORMATION SHEET

Serving the People of California

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

Residential care facilities include facilities for Residential Care for the Elderly, Adult Residential Facilities, Group Homes for Children and Small Family Homes for Children. These establishments are licensed as community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services and provide 24 hour care, meals, support and maintenance services to the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, children and elderly.

When is a Facility an Employer?

Generally, a business becomes an employer upon paying wages in excess of \$100 in a calendar quarter to one or more employees. Wages consist of remuneration for services performed, including cash payments, commissions, bonuses, and the reasonable cash value of nonmonetary payments for services such as meals and lodging.

Who is an Employee?

The California Unemployment Insurance Code defines an employee as "any individual who, under the usual common law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee."

A worker is a common law employee when the person hiring the services has the right to direct and control the manner and means of performing the work. The most important factor to be considered is the right of control over the worker. The right to discharge a worker at will and without cause is strong evidence of the right of direction and control. Other secondary factors to be taken into consideration are:

- 1) Whether the worker performing the services is engaged in a separately established occupation or business.
- 2) The kind of occupation, with reference to whether, in the locality, the work is usually done under the direction of a principal without supervision.
- 3) The skill required in performing the services and accomplishing the desired result.

- 4) Whether the principal or the person providing the services supplies the instrumentalities, tools, and the place of work for the person doing the work.
- 5) The length of time for which the services are performed to determine whether the performance is an isolated event or continuous in nature.
- 6) The method of payment, whether by the time, a piece rate, or by the job.
- 7) Whether the work is part of the regular business of the principal, or whether the work is not within the regular business of the principal.
- 8) Whether or not the parties believe they are creating the relationship of employer and employee.
- 9) The extent of actual control exercised by the principal over the manner and means of performing the services.
- 10) Whether the principal is or is not engaged in a business enterprise or whether the services being performed are for the benefit or convenience of the principal as an individual.
- 11) Whether the worker can make business decisions which would enable him or her to earn a profit or incur a financial loss. Investment of the worker's time is not sufficient to show a risk of loss.

All the factors listed above are evaluated when making a determination as to whether the individual performing service is an employee or an independent contractor. These factors are evaluated as a collective group rather than making a decision based on one single important factor.

Types of employee services that are typical in the residential care industry include but are not limited to:

Administrators	Cooks	Drivers
Caregivers	Housekeepers	Relief Personnel
Helpers	Office Staff	

What are Wages?

Wages are payments made to an employee for services performed during employment. The payment may be made in cash or some medium other than cash. Types of payment typically considered to be wages include, but are not limited to:

Cash	Lodging
Meals	Commissions or Bonuses

Employer provided meals and lodging are subject to unemployment insurance, disability insurance and employment training tax. Meals are subject to California Personal Income Tax (PIT) withholding unless furnished for the employer's convenience and on the employer's premises. Lodging is also subject to PIT unless furnished on the employer's premises, for the employer's convenience, and as a condition of employment.

The taxable value of meals and lodging should not be less than the reasonable estimated value stipulated by the contract of employment or in a union agreement. If the cash value is not stipulated in the hiring or union agreement, the taxable value is established by regulation. The taxable value of lodging is 66 2/3 percent of the

ordinary rental value to the public up to a maximum value per month and not less than a minimum value per week. The taxable values of meals and lodging are listed below.

VALUE OF MEALS					VALUE OF LODGING		
YEAR	DAY	BR.	LU.	DI.	UNID	MAX PER MONTH	PER WEEK
1994*	6.60	1.45	2.00	3.15	2.30	\$655	\$21.25
1995	6.75	1.45	2.05	3.25	2.35	\$659	\$21.35
1996	6.90	1.50	2.10	3.30	2.40	\$662	\$21.45
1997	7.10	1.55	2.15	3.40	2.45	\$666	\$21.60
NOTE: These values apply to nonmaritime employees only. Lodging: (66 2/3 percent ordinary rental value)							
*The rates for 1993 were in effect until March 1, 1994, and the rates established by regulation for 1994 are in effect from March 2, 1994 forward.							

The cash value of meals and lodging is subject to change each calendar year. This information is published in the Employment Development Department's quarterly newsletter, the "California Employer," which is mailed to all registered employers. You may also obtain this information from your local Employment Tax Customer Service Office.

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program. Auxiliary services and assistance available to persons with disabilities. TDD Users, contact the California Relay Service: 1-800-735-2929.